

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.
Received up to 2nd December, 1889.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, says that it will be readily perceived that the National Congress is in a very unsatisfactory state. No attention was ever paid to the movement in England; and the small popularity which it gained in this country is already on the wane. It will collapse and die a natural death before long as foretold by the *Azád*. Mr. Hume has proposed that the Congress should assemble every fifth year in future, but his Bengali friends are still in favour of annual meetings. But what can Bengalis alone do if the other classes of the community hold aloof? Of what use are delegates like Mr. Baynon, whose expenses will be paid by the Congress? Mr. Hume has now been convinced that, with all his efforts, the Congress cannot be maintained any longer. A demonstration will shortly be made by natives, Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in the Punjab against it. Nothing could be more objectionable than to secure delegates by offering to pay their expenses. The pictures of men of note in all parts of the country may as well be obtained and placed on seats at the Congress meetings.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Circulation,
870 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th November, on the authority of a correspondent, publishes the proceedings of the second anniversary meeting of the Roorkee *Anjuman-i-Islamia* held at Piranklia on the 7th and 8th idem. On the first day Hakim Abdul Majid Khán of Delhi presided, and on the second Maulvi Muhammad Maksúd Ali Khán of Sháhjahánpur. Speeches were delivered at the meeting to show the divine origin of the Muhammadan religion, in condemnation of the National Congress, and in praise of British rule. Maulvi Riyazu-l-din Ahmad, B.A., the Inspector of Schools in the Rámpur State, was one of the speakers; and the meeting passed a resolution against the Congress. The report of the Anjuman for the last year was read, and subscriptions and donations were promised by many men present on the occasion. Sháh Zahir Álam, Deputy Collector, Saháranpur, who attended the meeting, promised a donation of Rs. 50 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 5.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Ezadi* (Meerut), of the 27th November, publishes a communication from Nawáb Muhammad Umar Ali Khán of Basoda and the National Congress. In a letter to Maulana Rahmatullah Khán, Mecca, the Nawáb stated that some Hindus, Bengalis and Musalmáns had established the Congress with the object of securing the establishment of a parliament and obtaining a larger share in the administration of the country. Government was already very anxious to improve the condition of Masalmáns. It had released many Muhammadan mosques which had been confiscated and had appointed Musalmáns to high posts. In conclusion the Nawáb requested the Maulana to express his opinion about the Congress. The Maulana in his reply stated that although he was not well acquainted with the principles and aims of the Congress, he had no hesitation in declaring that the movement which was opposed to Government would not be attended with good results. He would never advise any Musalmán to join such a movement. With reference to the Maulana, the Nawáb observes that he is held in such high estimation among the Muhammadan community owing to his great

learning, that the Sultan of Turkey twice invited him to Constantinople, and treated him with great respect at each interview. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that the agitation of a handful of natives would induce Englishmen to make over the Government of this country, which they acquired with great difficulty, to the agitators and would themselves silently retire to England. Although the Irish belong to the same race and religion as the English and have friends and sympathizers like Mr. Gladstone, they have not been able to regain their independence in spite of all their efforts.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 27th November, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of a National Congress meeting held at Jabalpur on the 23rd idem in the afternoon. About 300 men were present, and Mr. Nundy, Barrister-at-law, presided. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhya Nath and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., delivered eloquent speeches and carried the audience with them. The effect was so great that even ignorant artizans were induced to offer a day's wages to the Congress fund. About 20 delegates were elected for the Bombay Congress.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 25th November, says that the opponents of the National Congress express great joy at Mr. Hume's threat to sever his connection with the National Congress if the expenses of the Indian Political Agency in England are not readily paid by natives, and think that the Congress will soon collapse. But they are mistaken: poor as this country is at present, the Congressists will have no great difficulty in raising the required funds. In regard to the rumour that Mr. Hume is of opinion that the Congress should assemble every fifth year in future, the *Bhárat Jiwan* thinks that the Congress should continue to be held every year. The Congress affords educated and influential persons in all parts of the country a good opportunity for an interchange of thought, and leads to the growth of mutual sympathy and friendship.

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 25th November, urges upon natives the importance of the maintenance of the Indian Political Agency in

Circulation,
76 copies.

The election of delegates at Jabalpur for the next Bombay National Congress.

Mr. Hume and the National Congress.

The Indian Political Agency in England.

England, and asks them to contribute subscriptions to meet its expenses. If the agency collapses for want of funds and Mr. Hume severs his connection with the Congress, they will have only themselves to thank.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st November, referring to the attack made by the *Azad* on Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, observes that the measure has been condemned as utter nonsense. But the necessity for the reform of the Legislative Councils has long been urged by English and native politicians. Lord Dufferin recommended the reform and even Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan himself, the spiritual guide of the *Azad*, most vigorously advocated it in his treatise on the Causes of the Mutiny. The conduct of the *Azad* in condemning Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill resembles that of the inmate of a lunatic asylum who considers the whole world mad because of its not supporting his views.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 24th and 26th November, gives the substance of the latter portion of Babu Jogendra Chandra Bose's Kashmir pamphlet in which the Babu endeavours to show that the charges of incompetence, extravagance, and of having written the well-known Kashmir letters brought against Mahárāja Pratáp Singh, were unfounded, and refers to the charges which were brought from time to time against the late Mahárāja Ranbír Singh. The *Hindustan* then observes that Lord Lansdowne should carefully read the pamphlet. His Lordship, possessing little knowledge of Indian affairs, has unwittingly done a great injustice to Mahárāja Pratáp Singh under the advice of the Resident. His Lordship should reconsider the matter and reinstate the Mahárāja, establishing a Council on the model of the Mysore Council to assist His Highness in conducting the administration. In that case he would justify Mr. George Yule's observation that in British territories "the sun of justice and righteousness ever shines with increasing splendour."

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 25th November, condemns the attacks made by some native newspapers on the Government of India for its interference in the affairs of Kashmir as unjustifiable, refers to the reforms introduced by the Council of Regency, and hopes that the Mahārāja will make a point of learning the work of administration, in order that the Government of India may again entrust him with the management of the affairs of the state at the end of five years.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Sitāra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th November, received on the 1st December, accuses Rāja Amar Singh of having intrigued against the Mahārāja; expresses surprise and regret that Government should have listened to him; censures him for his alleged intriguing; and hopes that Government will reconsider the subject and again bestow powers on the Mahārāja.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, observes that the opponents of Government are leaving no stone unturned to excite discontent among the people. They have lately spread a false rumour to the effect that Government has taken six lakhs of rupees from the Kashmir Treasury. The fact is that 3½ lakhs have been spent on the construction of the railway, to which no exception should be taken.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper remarks that the violent attacks made on Government for its interference in Kashmir are useless and are even likely to do harm to that state. No unreasonable clamour can induce Government to withdraw until it has placed the affairs of the state on a satisfactory footing. The friends of the Mahārāja cannot do better than to suggest necessary reforms in all branches of the administration and get the grievances of the people redressed.

Disapproval of the attacks made on the Kashmir policy.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th November, observes that in his letter to the Mahārāja of Kashmir Lord Lansdowne accused His Highness of having

Preparation of a catalogue of the books in the Jammu library.

Circulation,
415 copies.

emptied the State treasury by his extravagance. Rájá Amar Singh, who is a mere puppet in the hands of Colonel Nisbett, advertised the State jewels for sale through the columns of the *Pioneer*. In spite of such an unsatisfactory state of the treasury, several lakhs of rupees were lately taken out from it. When a Calcutta newspaper drew attention to the matter, the *Civil and Military Gazette* replied that the money was intended to be devoted to the construction of new roads and other public works. It is surprising that when arrears of official salaries have not yet been paid, a large sum should have been devoted to such purposes. What is Lord Lansdowne about? At the instance of Colonel Nisbett the Council of Regency has engaged the services of Mr. Steen to prepare a catalogue of the Sanskrit books in the Jammu library, and Colonel Nisbett and Rájá Amar Singh have been highly praised by the Lahore journal for the project. Is the Council justified in ordering the preparation of a catalogue of old worm-eaten books when it has more urgent calls to meet? The project will merely put many thousands of rupees into Mr. Steen's pocket and give him an opportunity of abusing old Hindu authors.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Tokfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 18th November, received on the 27th idem, complains that under the provisions of section 4 of Act VII of 1889, no heir to a creditor deceased can obtain a decree from a court or get a decree executed without previously obtaining a certificate of heirship, and that the certificate will be granted on a stamp amounting to 2 per cent. on the total amount of the loan or loans. If he obtains in the first instance a certificate only for some of the loans, but afterwards applies for a certificate for the other loans also, he will have to pay a penal fee at 3 per cent. for the latter. Under section 2 of Act XXVII of 1860 the acquisition of such a certificate was not compulsory. A certificate had to be obtained when the court was satisfied that the objection of the debtor regarding the non-possession of the certificate by the heir to the deceased creditor was reasonable and made in good faith. This was really a very fair provision. In

many instances the amounts of loans are very small, and the cost of certificates of heirship, if obtained, would exceed those amounts. Hence in such cases the heirs to deceased creditors would be obliged to refrain from obtaining the certificates. It would appear that one of the principal objects of the Legislature in passing the new Act is an increase of the stamp revenue. Heaven protect the heirs of deceased creditors. Had the object of the Legislature been only to save debtors from loss, it would not have imposed such a heavy stamp duty on the certificates. The omission of the provisions of section 2 of the Act of 1860 from the new Act is an injustice to the heirs of creditors.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th November, observes that the *St. James' Gazette*, a Conservative journal, in a late issue, referred to the efforts made by the Government of India for the encouragement of education and progress and highly praised it for liberality. But the statement given below will show how far the Government of India deserves the praises bestowed on it by that journal. The *Hindustán* then publishes a statement showing the total annual revenues, the total annual expenditure on public instruction, the average annual cost per student, and the average annual cost per head of population for India, Australia, Canada, the United States and the principal countries of Europe, including of course the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and remarks that it will be perceived from the statement that the revenues of this country are nearly the same as those of the other great countries, but that the expenditure on education in this country is comparatively very small. India, Australia and Canada are all under British rule, but the cost per student and per head of population in India are 1s-3d and 2d as against £5-8s and 12s in Australia and £1-9s and 5s in Canada. Spain is a very poor country and the Spaniards are an indolent and unenterprising people. However, the Spanish Government spends on the education of one student what the Government of India does on that of 12. But still the educational expenditure is being steadily curtailed by the Government of India and

Circulation,
415 copies.

new impediments are being placed in the way of students. It is true that the Government is anxious to advance India to the front ranks of civilized countries, but its desire cannot be fulfilled until it makes a point of encouraging education. The time has not yet arrived when the people should be able to make their own arrangements for the education of their children. There are yet millions of men who cannot afford to have even one full meal per day and are unable to appreciate the advantages of education.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 18th November, complains of the alleged increase of drunkenness in this country under the present excise policy of Government, and calls upon Government to co-operate with the promoters of temperance in checking the evil. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued orders to the effect that the District and Sub-Divisional Officers should give permission for the establishment of liquor shops in accordance with the wishes of the people and should never allow such shops to be opened near temples, streets, schools and factories. It is to be hoped that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will follow the example of the Bengal Government and issue similar orders.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Ezadi* (Meerut), of the 19th November, advertizing to the criminal prosecution instituted against the editor under section 292 of the Penal Code, for publishing an advertisement for the sale of aphrodisiacs, refers to the pleas urged by the accused in his defence, and observes that, in conclusion, he told the Joint Magistrate that the words to which exception had been taken were not obscene. However, if the words were considered to be so by the Court, he might have been pardoned. Moreover, he promised not to publish the advertisement in future. The Joint Magistrate sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 10.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar) of the 24th November, states that at Secundrabad in the Decan there was an interchange of some angry words between a European and

Alleged inadequate punishment inflicted on a European accused of having killed a native at Secundrabad.

a native, and that consequently the former kicked the latter to death. The Magistrate fined the European only Rs. 100, and the fine was doubled by the Resident, while at Calcutta a fine of Rs. 100 was lately inflicted on a wagon-driver for simply torturing a bullock.

EDUCATION.

The *Mikr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th November, referring to the memorial submitted by some residents of Bijnor to the District Board, praying that steps might be taken to raise the local zila school to the status of a High School, asks the nobility and gentry of the district to contribute subscriptions to meet a portion of the additional expenditure. If the required amount were raised from public subscription, Government would have no objection to sanction the proposal.

Circulation,
370 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 24th November, complains that the new arrangements made by the Postmaster of Agra from the 20th idem, under which paid letters are distributed by one set of peons and bearing and registered letters, money-orders, parcels, &c., by another set, are very unsatisfactory. The public do not receive their letters, parcels and money-orders as early as before; the delivery peons are unable to take their food till 10 P. M.; and the post-office clerks, too, are exposed to much inconvenience. Under these circumstances the old system, which worked very satisfactorily, had better be reintroduced.

Circulation,
80 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samáckár* (Allahabad), of the 25th November, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Babu Benimadho Das' Garden in Mirzapur on the 17th idem by the local Cow-protection Society.

Public meeting held by the Cow-protection Society of Mirzapur for the collection of subscriptions.

Circulation,
400 copies.

for the collection of subscriptions. Mahant Jairam Gir, the president of the society, and Babu Benimadho Das, the Vice-President, addressed the meeting and appealed for aid. Babu Benimadho Das, promised to give Rs. 2,500; Babu Jamna Das, Rs. 2,500, Mahant Jairam Gir, Rs. 1,000, Pur-sotam Das, six bighas of land; Garib Ram and Fakir Ram, Rs. 500; Kolai Ram Budhu, Rs. 400, and so forth. The Mahant also promised an annual allowance of Rs. 32. The Hindus of Mirzapur deserve high praise for their generosity.

The *Prajá Hitkarak* (Agra), of the 23rd November, observes that the new Central Provinces Municipal Bill provides that meat should be sold and carried through public streets and thoroughfares with due regard to secrecy. The provision will prevent any wicked Musalmáns from annoying the Hindus and remove a fruitful source of religious dissension. The serious riots at Multan and other places were due to the outrage committed by Musalmáns by carrying beef openly in public streets and thoroughfares. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the exception of one or two cities, no satisfactory arrangements have been made for the regulation of the sale and carriage of meat. When Mr. Lawrence was the District Magistrate at Agra, the Municipal Committee of that place removed all meat shops from the Kashmíri Bazár and other streets. The meat sellers were told to establish their stalls in the by-lanes not much frequented by Hindus and to put up proper screens in front of the stalls. But that order is now more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Beef is carried openly without a cover, and meat stalls are to be found in Kashmíri Bazár, Nai-ki-Mandi and other streets. One such stall has lately been established at Hakim-ki-Garhia in the immediate vicinity of a Hindu sweatmeat seller's shop. The carriage and sale of meat in the way above referred to are a great public nuisance and necessarily cause much annoyance to Hindus. The Local Government would do a great favor to the Hindu community if it introduced the same arrangements at all the cities and towns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as obtain in the Central Provinces and at Allahabad.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th November,
Increase of beggars. complains of the increase of beggars

Circulation,
550 copies.

in this country and advises the people
not to give alms to those beggars who are physically fit to
work and earn their livelihood if they like to do so. (The
Nasim-i-Agra, of the 23rd November, also complains of the
increase of beggars and thinks that they amount to about one-
fourth of the population. The evil will not be checked until
the people cease to give alms indiscriminately or until educa-
tion spreads among all classes of persons and the beggars are
ashamed of their conduct.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Punch	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khán	Nov. 28th	Dec. 1st	200 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	Jaunpur	"	Bi-monthly	Badiru-l-Haq	Aug. 30th & Sept. 15th.	"	52 "
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	Weekly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Nov. 26th	Nov. 30th	63 "
4	Akhbar-i-Mominin	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Zawar Husain	25th	28th.	250 "
5	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmatu-l-lah	" 19th	" 29th	493 copies (in-
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alimu-l-lah	" 23rd & 26th,	" 26th & 29th,	cluding 283 copies taken by Govern- ment).
7	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	25th	27th	76 copies.
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 23rd	26th	164 "
9	Arya Patra	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Raj Bahadur	For November	Dec. 1st	300 "
10	Asad	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Nov. 29th	Nov. 30th	240 "
11	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varmá,	25th	28th	1,400 "
12	Bráhma	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partap Narayan	For November	"	305 "
13	Brahma Varta	Bithur	"	"	Ram Narayan	"	2nd.	200 "
14	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	Nov. 24th	Nov. 30th	"
15	Chandahwin Suddi	Rampur	"	Monthly	Riazu-l-din Ahmad	For October	27th.	"
16	Colvin Gazette	Unao	"	"	Mahmudu-l-Hasan	" December	Dec. 1st	140 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,	Rampur	"	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	Nov. 25th	Nov. 27th	468 "
18	Firdák	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	"	550 "
19	Hilál	Moradabad	"	"	Iláhi Bakhsh	" 25th	"	"

	<i>Hindustán</i>	...	Kálákanar...	Hindi	Daily	...	Gur Datt Sukla	...	24th to Dec.	...	26th to Dec.	...	415	...
20	<i>Hindustán</i>	...	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	...	Ganga Prasad Varmá	...	1st.	...	2nd.	...	415	"
21	<i>Hindustáni</i>	...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahavir Prasad	...	Nov. 24th	...	Nov. 26th	...	300	"
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	...	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	...	Muhammad Khalil	...	" 20th	...	" 27th & Dec.	...	100	"
23	<i>Jalwa-i-Isadi</i>	...	Lucknow	"	"	...	Muhammad Yaqúb	...	" 19th & 27th,	...	" 1st.	...	125	"
24	<i>Kárámah</i>	...	Benares	Hindi Urdu..	"	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	" 25th	...	" 28th	...	250	"
25	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	...	Lucknow	"	"	...	Misra, M.A.	...	" 29th	...	Dec. 1st	...	500 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govt.)	"
26	<i>Káyasth Akhbár</i>	...	Lucknow	Urdu	"	...	Rudra Prasad	...	" 24th	...	Nov. 28th	...	1,200 copies.	"
27	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	...	Bareilly	"	"	...	Thákur Prasad	...	" 23rd	...	" 29th.	...	300	"
28	<i>Káyasth Upkarak</i>	...	Agra	"	Bi-weekly	...	Naráyan Prasad	...	" 25th	...	" 30th	...	115	"
29	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	...	Lucknow	"	Weekly	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	" 27th	...	" 28th	...	50	"
30	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	...	Cawnpore	"	"	...	Gaurí Shankar	...	" 23rd	...	" 26th	...	195	"
31	<i>Masharu-l-Zirát</i>	...	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly	...	Muqarrab Husen Khan.	...	" For November	...	" 30th	...	370	"
32	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	...	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	...	Karimu-l-lah	...	Nov. 28th	...	Dec. 2nd	...	100	"
33	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	...	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khan	...	" 20th	...	Nov. 26th	...	250	"
34	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	...	Moradabad	"	Weekly	...	Anjad Ali	...	" 25th	...	" 29th	...	175	"
35	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	"	"	"	...	Avtár Krishna	...	" 20th & 30th,	...	" 27th & Dec.	...	87	"
36	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	Jaunpur	"	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	" 25th	...	" 26th	...	400	"
37	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	...	Agra	"	"	...	Jamná Dás Biswás..	...	" 23rd	...	" 29th.	...	80	"
38	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	...	Mirzapur	"	"	...	Devindra Náth Bose,	...	" 27th	...	" 27th	...	100	"
39	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	...	Agra	"	"	...	Muhammad Ali	...	" 24th	...	" 29th	...	400	"
40	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	...	Moradabad	"	"	...	Fahimu-l-din	...	" "	...	" 29th	...	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"
41	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	...	Harda	M a r á t h i - English.	"	...	Wásudeva Bháskar	" 27th	...	" 29th	...	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"
42	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	...	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	" 25th to 30th,	...	" 26th, 28th & 30th.	...	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1889. Nov. 22nd	1889. Dec. 2nd	450 copies.
44	<i>Praja Hikkarak</i>	Agra	Hindi	"	Ram Chandra Gupta,	" 23rd	Nov. 26th.	"
45	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 25th	" "	400
46	<i>Rafai-i-Akhdar</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	" "	" 27th	250
47	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	" 26th	Dec. 1st	100
48	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,	"	Murad Ali	" 24th	Nov. 27th	601
49	<i>Razul-Akhdar</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizam Ahmad	" "	" "	325
50	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	" 25th	" 30th	108
51	<i>Sastri Akhdar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Anlad Ali	" 29th	" 2nd.	"
52	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	Sep. 20th & 28th, & Oct. 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th, & Nov. 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th.	Dec. 28th & Dec. 1st.	125
53	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r a t h i - Hindi.	"	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	Nov. 27th	" 30th	248
54	<i>Tahsil</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan...	" "	Dec. 1st	100
55	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Jairaj Singh	" 18th & 25th,	Nov. 27th & Dec. 2nd.	240
56	<i>Twiti-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 24th	Dec. 1st	310

LUCKNOW:

The 6th December, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.-W. P. & O.—Sec. D.—50.—10-12-89.

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SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 9th December, 1889.

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No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	Nov. 22nd	1889.	450 copies.
44	<i>Praja Hikérak</i>	Agra	Hindi	"	Rám Chandra Gupta,	" 23rd	Dec. 2nd	"
45	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 25th	Nov. 26th.	"
46	<i>Rafu-i-Akhhár</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	" "	" 27th	"
47	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partáb Kishun	" 26th	" 1st	"
48	<i>Rájpútána Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,	"	Murád Alí	" 24th	Dec. 27th	"
49	<i>Bázu-i-Akhhár</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizam Ahmad	" "	Nov. 27th	"
50	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákár</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	" 25th	" 30th	"
51	<i>Sastá Akhhár</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Aulád Alí	" 29th	" 2nd.	"
52	<i>Sitára-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwári Lal	Sep. 20th & 28th, & Oct. 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th, & Nov. 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th.	Dec. 28th & Dec. 1st.	125
53	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r á t h i - Hindí.	"	Lakshman Anant	Nov. 27th	" 30th	248
54	<i>Tahetb</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Prayagi. Muza'far Alí Khán...	" "	Dec. 1st	100
55	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Jairaj Singh	" 18th & 25th,	Nov. 27th & Dec. 2nd.	240
56	<i>Tuti-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjád Husain	" 24th	Dec. 1st	310

LUCKNOW:

The 6th December, 1889. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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